

# Example of three essay questions argumentative essay

[Experience](#), [Belief](#)



1. Socrates, Descartes and Thoreau are all very famous philosophers with different beliefs and wisdom toward different aspects of life. According to Thoreau he positions life and truth as a way to live and have life in this world. Descartes reasoning of life promotes a more distinct and moral aspects as from the intellectual mind and towards the many other natures. Though all of them proceed on different times they possess a unique approach to life whereby the aspect of life is of descriptive nature. In this respect I agree to the fact that the similarity of their thinking continues to baffle and examine life as it seems. What makes this similarity very intense is the use of metaphors as a way of explaining the many terms describing what they felt. The fundamental right of life is similar to all the philosophers though some aspects can be questioned they begin and end in direct and simple ways of life. Socrates belief in the nature and existence of life produces this fact as original and compensates of the mindful acts around them.

2. In the case of Thoreau been simple is part of his own philosophical ideal this contributes a lot to his personality. He uses more satirical sense to make people understand that having simplicity in your life can be achieved by both acquiring more and reducing ones desire. His outlook on the simplicity of life may be demeaning to the rest of the population. In the book it's said that instead of putting himself through the paying of mortgage and wearing the latest fashion. He minimizes consumer activities by patching his clothes and dispenses all the accessories he finds to be unnecessary. I agree that life is simpler and we only tend to complicate our lives from the different things we need in our lives. In this respect we tend to think that our possessions

improve on our lives through buying and improving on it yet what we do is complicate the life we are given. In his book Henry Thoreau puts forward a sense of both pride and acceptance of a life he lived. Being simple does not make one poor but provides a better outlook in life one that is less stressful. Complexities of life come to those who believe life changes are not detrimental to offer change. This not only hinders personal growth but makes us believe that being rich is what makes it worth the sacrifices we endure which Thoreau strongly refutes.

3. Through his mythological references he claims divine freedom his divine talk does not necessarily inflate his own personality but it offers a better outlook on other people's divine ability to create a world. Thoreau urges us to be ready to walk through dirt and emphasizes on God's simple language in the creation story of Genesis: "Let there be. . . ." In the book in the chapter of sounds and conclusion I believe he reasons why he puts so much of the scripture references of the bible to not only describe but to control the context of his writing. The use of mythological references from Thoreau shows a different side of him and his belief of God. In his writing yes I believe he is trying to tell us something about God and his expression especially during the construction of the Walden Pond. Through his description references of God he becomes a more passionate person who controls the thoughts around him. In the part where he discusses on the conclusion where he discusses the last part of the bible revelations, shows his knowledge. He discusses the ending as discussed in the revelations showing that he is not ignorant on what is of importance and that religion is a first even for those thought not to believe in it. The aspect he brings in his books

makes him more than an ordinary philosopher. As a philosopher his outlook on the daily happenings contributes on human behavior and mental description of the kind of life people live in the decisions they make.

### **Works cited**

Thoreau, Henry David. *walden; Or, Life in the woods*. courier dover publications, edition illustrated, 1995.